

IS HIS OWN LAWYER



JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONER, Preparing law papers in this celebrated case.

increase. He confidently expects to secure possession of his estate, and does not anticipate unusual delay in the matter. He lives quietly at "The Merry Mills," his Virginia farm, nestled close to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a section of the State famed for its rugged picturesqueness.

His boast is that he leads "the simple life of a country gentleman, who spends his time out of doors riding his sure-footed mule." To neighbors for miles around he is known as "General," while his intimate friends dub him "Archie." In building a swimming-pool for the general public, and in assistance rendered to the poor of the community, Mr. Chaloner has gained a reputation for philanthropy which has won him many friends.

Claim to Rationality.

In exhibiting the rationality of his so-called "x" quantity, in which he claims to have made an original and independent discovery of a most important psychological fact, Mr. Chaloner makes the following statement, which has hitherto never been published, and which we may use in defense of himself when the charge of insanity is pressed when depositions are taken in September:

"I disbelieve that I am the reincarnation of Napoleon Bonaparte, either in a trance or out of a trance, awake or asleep, drunk or sober. My subconsciousness declares most solemnly when I am in a trance that I am the reincarnation. But I while in a trance am perfectly conscious and absolutely wide awake, and in possession of all my faculties, and sensible to pain. If I should be aroused from this trance, that is to say, interrupted and asked if I believe in what I have just said—namely, that I was the reincarnation of Napoleon—I should at once answer, 'No, I am a damn sight'."

"This statement shows my opinion of all this hocus-pocus about trance work. Nothing, I hope, could be more emphatic than my denial that I am really the reincarnation of Emperor Napoleon. If I say so when in a trance, and I am not, I am a reincarnation, and I am not, I would deny as emphatically as I have above, a legitimate respect."

"Although these statements are true, I have always had a legitimate and profound respect for the genius of Napoleon, the great genius as shown by every statement and every argument he ever made, the legal genius, as shown by the code of Napoleon, of which he was the moving spirit, though some of the greatest of his assistants, and finally as shown by his stoical courage on the battlefield, called by one writer 'his mask of bronze,' and also the philosophy of his taking defeat as at Waterloo."

"A tutor I had who formed my mind at the early age of between seven and ten years—a tutor in the Astor family who had tutored many of the Astors—had equally as great an admiration for Napoleon as myself. After reaching the age of ten, I left the tutor and entered St. John's Military Academy of boys, ranging from ten to nineteen years, and which is located at Ossining-on-Hudson. Of course, military exactness, sternness and accuracy were molded into my mind from that time."

"On my graduation from Columbia I studied law for two years. Napoleon Bonaparte and his character had utterly gone out of my life, the tutor having left me at ten and I having graduated at twenty-one. One day I saw in the library of the University an artist's proof of the engraving of the painting known as 'The Snuff Box.' I was very much struck with the force, intellectuality, depth and mystery of this face. I bought it for \$100, and it framed in gold and hung it up in my room."

Voice from St. Helena.

"I bought it because I admired these qualities. I then ran across a book called 'The Table Talk of Napoleon,' a new out of print. From that I got a deep insight into the mind of Napoleon. I went to California and found that an uncle of mine by birth was of French descent and a member of the suite of King Joseph, of Spain, a brother of the Emperor Napoleon. This gave me a deeper knowledge of Napoleon—almost as if I were a true friend—than almost any man living regarding his mind and his character."

"On my return to New York I saw the picture over the mantelpiece and the book 'Table Talk' while the voice from St. Helena was ringing in my ears. The above formed an epochal period in my life. I was now no longer a student, but a man. I was now, with another name substituted for that of Napoleon, almost universal in large sections of the country and daily increasing. There is an expression, 'What would Jesus have done?' Well, instead of the name Jesus—and this is not blasphemy, because I am a member of the Episcopal Church—I substituted Napoleon, and whenever I had a business proposition made to me—for I was then worth \$500,000—I would think of the name Napoleon and would have handled the situation."

Napoleon X Quantity.

"I then turned it at once into an algebraical proposition—more figuratively than exactly speaking—with Napoleon as x, the unknown quantity. One of my most valued investments, and one I made myself, was at Richmond, Va., with the late Mr. W. W. Wood, a member of the Episcopal Church, who was a scheme when he was a sub-tenant and hard up, of opening a real estate office in Paris, and considered speculating as it rose and fell. This was at the time of the stormy weather of the cotton market."

"He tried to critic a book, but as Professor Sloan, of Columbia, says, in his 'Sloane's Napoleon,' the style was abrupt and full of surprises. This was done during a period of illness, to see if he could make money as Rousseau and Voltaire had done. I tried the same thing, with a like result. So much for literature. When I got into business in the smallness of the importance it holds beside war, I on one occasion, absolutely copied Napoleon's coup by which he became commander of the army."

"I disbelieve that I am the reincarnation of Napoleon Bonaparte, either in a trance or out of a trance, awake or asleep, drunk or sober. My subconsciousness declares most solemnly when I am in a trance that I am the reincarnation. But I while in a trance am perfectly conscious and absolutely wide awake, and in possession of all my faculties, and sensible to pain. If I should be aroused from this trance, that is to say, interrupted and asked if I believe in what I have just said—namely, that I was the reincarnation of Napoleon—I should at once answer, 'No, I am a damn sight'."

"This statement shows my opinion of all this hocus-pocus about trance work. Nothing, I hope, could be more emphatic than my denial that I am really the reincarnation of Emperor Napoleon. If I say so when in a trance, and I am not, I am a reincarnation, and I am not, I would deny as emphatically as I have above, a legitimate respect."

"Although these statements are true, I have always had a legitimate and profound respect for the genius of Napoleon, the great genius as shown by every statement and every argument he ever made, the legal genius, as shown by the code of Napoleon, of which he was the moving spirit, though some of the greatest of his assistants, and finally as shown by his stoical courage on the battlefield, called by one writer 'his mask of bronze,' and also the philosophy of his taking defeat as at Waterloo."

fight against him. There were indications that former President Roosevelt will receive a complimentary vote from some of those opposed to Cannon.

May Go If Protected.

"I have had to eliminate from my case every lawyer except three, because events prove, and victories by either side prove, that I know more about the case than anyone else. Recent literature shows that Napoleon did not lose Waterloo, but that he was under his misapprehensions. Nothing can excuse the folly of his march from Moscow, for the military reason that he did not have communication with his supplies kept open. In a word, he attempted a three-years' job in six months."

"He should have taken three years in the conquest of Russia, which was absolutely certain of success. His failure made such a profound impression on me that I determined never to be caught with my socks down; in other words, never to be caught where I could not retreat, and also never to advance by steps unless they are invincibly protected."

"Hence, I spent a year in getting my writ of protection to get to New York, and now should I meet with defeat in New York, a thing impossible under the law and the facts, I will even then have a chance to escape via the Old Dominion Steamship Line, under Federal protection."

REGULARS TO WIN IS PREDICTION

(Continued From Page One—Column 4.)

ber more than 5 per cent, as much would come from Canada as we would cut at home. Contrary to the general impression, Canada, as compared with the United States, has no great timber supply."

Again: "The fundamental question at issue in the lumber tariff is forest conservation. I believe that the demand for free lumber rests mainly on the hope that it offers a way to protect our forests. If I were of the same opinion I should favor the removal of the tariff, but I am unable to see how free lumber would promote forestry."

Southerners Support Tariff.

It looks this time as if about half of the Southern Congressmen would stand for the present duty on lumber, but the indications are that Mr. Payne and his allies would reduce the rate of duty to 10 per cent, and the tariff will fight it with tongue and ballot to the last ditch. Former Representative Crawford held a similar position. The other Democratic members are of one mind, but most of them are silent. Mr. Godwin has made his position known. He has declared in view with his constituents on this proposition, and he believes that they desire the duty. Before many weeks an interesting fight over the tariff will come.

The Virginia Democrats have not declared themselves. Mr. Slomp, in an interview with me, stated that he lined up with the protective tariff Republicans.

ONE MORE WEEK

Champ Clark Says He Then Could Be Elected Speaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—To-morrow will see one of the most interesting fights that has taken place on the floor of the House of Representatives in a number of years. If, as has been the custom, Mr. Russell of Pennsylvania, moves the previous question, they will offer a resolution providing for the election of a rules committee of fifteen, which will be instructed to report to the House on the first Monday in December next a set of rules to be adopted for the Sixty-first Congress.

No confident victory are the "allies," that Champ Clark to-night declared he would be elected Speaker of the House if the "allies" had another week in which to prepare for the fray. This assertion was based largely on the fact that various Republicans have received telegrams to-day from their constituents urging them to defeat Cannon. It was said by the Democrats that many who had thought it impossible to defeat Mr. Cannon were encouraged by the vote at the Republican caucus last night to renew their

During the Fifty-ninth Congress, the Wisconsin members began to denounce the rules from the floor of the House. Representative Nelson, a strict disciple of the La Follette school, in the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, in his maiden speech, demanded a change in the rules. As the sentiment in Wisconsin grew, the passage of the emergency currency measure over the heads of the Committee on Banking and Currency added to the opposition to the rules. Others joined the ranks, and before the adjournment of the last Congress, thirty-four Republicans were demanding changes.

As the fight has approached the day for the organization of the Sixty-first Congress, many suggestions of compromise have been heard. One was for a truce in the fight on the rules until next December. The inability to agree as to whether the House or the Speaker should select a committee to re-

commend changes in the rules prevented the adoption of the compromise. To the surprise of all, the Republican caucus nominated two members of the Committee on Rules. Thereby the Democratic caucus was challenged to select the other two members at its caucus to-morrow. The organization leaders say that while the Speaker is not required under the rules to approve these nominations, that no Speaker would dare to disregard the will of the two caucuses so expressed.

comment changes in the rules prevented the adoption of the compromise. To the surprise of all, the Republican caucus nominated two members of the Committee on Rules. Thereby the Democratic caucus was challenged to select the other two members at its caucus to-morrow. The organization leaders say that while the Speaker is not required under the rules to approve these nominations, that no Speaker would dare to disregard the will of the two caucuses so expressed.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PALERMO MURDER

(Continued From Page One—Column 5.)

the protection of both Italians and Americans, of bringing the assassins of Petrosino to justice. He was assured that everything possible was being done by the government, and that he would be kept informed of all developments. In reply to a letter nothing untoward had occurred. The government has offered large rewards for their capture.

MORE STRINGENT LAWS

Assistant District Attorney Nott Says They Are Needed.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The death of Petrosino has had the effect of concentrating public attention on the numerous crimes credited to Italian criminals, and already stricter laws are being called for regarding the manufacture, possession and throwing of bombs. This is necessary for the eradication of the so-called Black Hand evil, according to Assistant District Attorney Nott, who has prosecuted several of the important cases worked up by Petrosino.

According to Police Commissioner Bingham's last annual report, the Black Hand cases reported for the year were 424, the arrests number 215, and the convictions thirty-six.

The bomb cases reported numbered 44 in connection with which there were 70 arrests and 9 convictions. Despite the secrecy maintained, it is known that a worldwide hunt for Petrosino's slayers has begun. The initial move was made Saturday simultaneously by New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and other cities with a view to working recently and was feared by criminals, when the respective detective bureaus set dragnets to locate notorious leaders of the Mafia, Camorra and other criminal organizations.

Left this country recently was developed that Petrosino died a poor man and steps have been taken to raise a fund for his family. A New York merchant, one of the subscribers, said that at least \$20,000 would be raised. Prayers were said to-day for Lieutenant Petrosino in all of the Catholic churches in New York.

PURITAN SUNDAY

Everybody Employed in East Liverpool Expects Arrest.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 14.—A Puritan Sunday was observed to-day in East Liverpool, and all persons employed to-day are expecting arrest to-morrow. The city is being visited by the names of street cleaners, motormen, telephone operators, and many others were taken. No attempt was made to interfere with the operation of interstate railroad traffic. Livestockmen who hired vehicles were put upon the list. Cigar stores did not sell any more cigars, and restaurants were open only a limited number of hours, and drug stores filled prescriptions only.

Nearly all newsmen placed their papers in the hands of a Seventh-Day Adventist, who had observed yesterday morning, No. 10, and continued on the Sabbath, believing that the law could not interfere with him for selling to-day. His name was taken and his arrest may follow. Managers of the street railway company were arranging to-night for a light against any cases brought against them to-morrow. The tight Sunday was brought about by the effort of ministers to stop unnecessary labor on the Sabbath.

FARMERS FIGHT

Quarrel Over Settlement in Division KITE, GA., March 14.—J. H. Claxton, a well-to-do farmer here, is dying to-day as the result of a pistol bullet wound inflicted late last night by George W. Mixon, also a farmer, and formerly his good friend.

The two men had been working a farm together and quarreled over the settlement of the proceeds. Mixon disappeared after the shooting. Claxton was shot through the body. Both men are highly connected.

Former Governor Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 14.—Edmund W. Morrill, ex-governor of Kansas, former Governor of Kansas, banker and financier, died to-day at a hospital here.

NEW BOOKS AT STATE LIBRARY

Aftermath. By Sally Nelson Robins. 1908. The American Constitutional System. By W. W. Willoughby. 1904. A Primer of American Law. By S. E. Baldwin. 1905. The Angora Goat. By G. F. Thompson. 1908. The Registrar United States Naval Academy. 1908-'09. The Anti-Imperial League. Apologia pro Vita Sua. Comparative Tests of Coal on Locomotives. By W. F. M. Goss. 1908. Cost of Pumping From Wells for Irrigation of Rice. By W. B. Gregory. Cotton Fabrics in Middle Europe. By W. A. G. Clark. 1908. The Cultivation of Tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee. By W. H. Scherffus and others. 1908. Digestibility of Starch as Affected by Cooking. By E. D. Day. 1908. Dust Preventives. By Prevost Hubbard. 1908. Edgall Allen Poe. Commemoration of his Centennial. By the New York Northern Board of Trade. Effects of Cold Storage on Eggs, Quail and Chickens. By H. W. Wilgus. Factors for the Production. By H. F. Armby. 1908. Fumigation for the Citrus White Fly. By A. W. Morrill. 1908. The Growing South. By E. A. Aldrich. 1908. Harmful and Beneficial Mammals of the Arid Interior. By Vernon Bailey. How to Conduct a Sunday-school. By Marion Lawrence. 1908. Industrial Insurance in the United States. By C. R. Henderson. 1908. Influence of Food Preservation on Health. By H. D. Day. 1908. List of References on International Arbitration. By Library of Congress. 1908. Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages. By J. A. Fairlie. Macadam Roads. By A. B. Fletcher. 1908. The Making of a Teacher. By M. G. Brumbaugh. Marriage and Divorce in the United States. 1887-1906. Modern Methods in Sunday-school Work. By G. W. Mead. 1907. The Modern Sunday-school. By H. E. Cipe. 1907. Naturalization Laws in Force January 2, 1908. Notes and Their Uses as Food. By M. E. Jatta. 1908. Pastoral Leadership of Sunday-school Forwards. By A. F. Schaffer. Party Organization and Machinery. By Jesse Macy. 1904. Peach, Apricot and Prune Kernels in United States. By Frank Rabak. 1908. The Pedagogical Bible School. By S. B. Haslett. 1908. Physical and Medical Observations Among Indians. By Ales Hedlicka. Problem in Leprosy. By W. R. Brinkerhoff. 1908. The Preservation of Our Native Types of Horses. By G. M. Rommel. The Problem of Conservation. By Treadwell Cleveland. 1908. Promotion of Commerce in France. By Morris Jacobson. 1908. Report Upon Car Pender and Wheel Guard Tests. By New York Public Service Commission. The Seven Laws of Teaching. By J. M. Gorton. 1908. The Sunday-school. By H. C. Trumbull. 1908. Supply and Distribution of Cotton in the United States. 1908. Survey of Oyster Bays, Wisconsin County, Maryland. By C. C. Yates. The Tariff of 1897. Indexed. 1908. Teaching and Teachers. By H. C. Trumbull. 1908. Territories and Dependencies of the United States. By W. F. Willoughby. Trade for 1908. Germany, Chile, Newfoundland, France, Mexico, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Brazil. Var Talks of Confederate Veterans. By G. S. Bernard. 1902.

CUBANS ARE UNITED TO PULL TOGETHER

Discouraging Feature, However, Is That Congress Has Done Little.

HAVANA, March 9.—While the first month of the life of the restored Cuban republic has not been one of achievement, it has at least not been marked by any untoward incident calculated to confirm the oft-repeated prediction that the experiment of Cuban self-government was destined to speedy failure. On the other hand, the government of General Gomez has still to present thorough assurances of its ability to direct wisely and firmly the affairs of the island. The one fact which seems to be established is that Cubans of all parties are for the time being determined to pull together as to avoid as long as possible what all dread—another American intervention.

At the close of the provisional government one of the most prominent American officials expressed the fear that the Gomez administration would collapse within three months, but he added that if it survived that time, it probably would endure indefinitely. For this fear there now appears no warrant. Only once has there been the faintest rumor of an uprising. This was three weeks ago, when three discharged officials in Santiago de Cuba were reported to have taken to the woods. The rumor was untrue. The far the new Congress has done little, and this is one of the most discouraging features of the situation.

A discouraging feature of the congressional session has been the multiplicity of trivial measures introduced. The general amnesty bill, signed by General Gomez a few days ago, gave liberty to hundreds of convicts throughout the republic, all but the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes being released.

Another bill which was the subject of discussion and misunderstanding was that to restrain further acquisition of real estate by foreigners.

It was assumed that the purpose of the bill was to prohibit the ownership by aliens, not only of real estate, but of various other kinds of property, and to compel foreign owners of more than four-fifths of the sugar plantations of the island to accept Cuban citizenship or relinquish their estates; but the bill was rejected.

Among the recent recommendations of President Gomez to the Congress was that the "permanent army" be first Pino Guerra, whose headquarters are at the Cabana Fortress, is now busily engaged in licking his little army into shape.

While the functions of all the departments of the government, especially the post-office and customs house, were seriously disorganized in the few weeks of the new administration by reason of the displacement of a number of experienced men, the machinery of all the departments is now getting into reasonably good running order.

TAFT AT CHURCH

Goes to Place Where Famous Statesmen Once Worshipped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Forsaking his vice presidential duties, President Taft attended services to-morrow at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where President Lincoln and other famous statesmen once worshipped.

Mr. Taft left the White House with Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Roosevelt, who accompanied him to the church. Together they walked four blocks to the church. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the church, referred directly to the President in his opening prayer, saying: "Bless William Taft and all his Cabinet; bless the legislators and the officers of the army and navy; bless the administration and make it a power for good in the world."

After the services the congregation stood while the President and Mrs. Anderson walked out. Mr. Taft returned to the White House on foot.

"HOW CAN I TELL?"

Mr. Harriman Intimates That He Is No Railroad Prophet.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 14.—"How can I tell what will happen before it happens?" was the answer E. H. Harriman gave to a question as to what changes in railroad circles would result from an important conference between himself and several of his lieutenants to begin in Pasadena to-morrow.

The special train which brought Mr. Harriman and party from Mexico arrived in Riverside this afternoon, and later proceeded to Pasadena.

CUBANS ARE UNITED TO PULL TOGETHER

Discouraging Feature, However, Is That Congress Has Done Little.

HAVANA, March 9.—While the first month of the life of the restored Cuban republic has not been one of achievement, it has at least not been marked by any untoward incident calculated to confirm the oft-repeated prediction that the experiment of Cuban self-government was destined to speedy failure. On the other hand, the government of General Gomez has still to present thorough assurances of its ability to direct wisely and firmly the affairs of the island. The one fact which seems to be established is that Cubans of all parties are for the time being determined to pull together as to avoid as long as possible what all dread—another American intervention.

At the close of the provisional government one of the most prominent American officials expressed the fear that the Gomez administration would collapse within three months, but he added that if it survived that time, it probably would endure indefinitely. For this fear there now appears no warrant. Only once has there been the faintest rumor of an uprising. This was three weeks ago, when three discharged officials in Santiago de Cuba were reported to have taken to the woods. The rumor was untrue. The far the new Congress has done little, and this is one of the most discouraging features of the situation.

A discouraging feature of the congressional session has been the multiplicity of trivial measures introduced. The general amnesty bill, signed by General Gomez a few days ago, gave liberty to hundreds of convicts throughout the republic, all but the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes being released.

Another bill which was the subject of discussion and misunderstanding was that to restrain further acquisition of real estate by foreigners.

It was assumed that the purpose of the bill was to prohibit the ownership by aliens, not only of real estate, but of various other kinds of property, and to compel foreign owners of more than four-fifths of the sugar plantations of the island to accept Cuban citizenship or relinquish their estates; but the bill was rejected.

Among the recent recommendations of President Gomez to the Congress was that the "permanent army" be first Pino Guerra, whose headquarters are at the Cabana Fortress, is now busily engaged in licking his little army into shape.

While the functions of all the departments of the government, especially the post-office and customs house, were seriously disorganized in the few weeks of the new administration by reason of the displacement of a number of experienced men, the machinery of all the departments is now getting into reasonably good running order.

TAFT AT CHURCH

Goes to Place Where Famous Statesmen Once Worshipped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Forsaking his vice presidential duties, President Taft attended services to-morrow at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where President Lincoln and other famous statesmen once worshipped.

Mr. Taft left the White House with Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Roosevelt, who accompanied him to the church. Together they walked four blocks to the church. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the church, referred directly to the President in his opening prayer, saying: "Bless William Taft and all his Cabinet; bless the legislators and the officers of the army and navy; bless the administration and make it a power for good in the world."

After the services the congregation stood while the President and Mrs. Anderson walked out. Mr. Taft returned to the White House on foot.

"HOW CAN I TELL?"

Mr. Harriman Intimates That He Is No Railroad Prophet.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 14.—"How can I tell what will happen before it happens?" was the answer E. H. Harriman gave to a question as to what changes in railroad circles would result from an important conference between himself and several of his lieutenants to begin in Pasadena to-morrow.

The special train which brought Mr. Harriman and party from Mexico arrived in Riverside this afternoon, and later proceeded to Pasadena.

MANY TRIBUTES TO COL. HOLLADAY

Col. Archer Anderson and Maj. Hunter Tell of Life of Distinguished Educator.

The funeral of Colonel A. Q. Holladay, notice of whose death appeared in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, will be held this afternoon from the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C.

Colonel Holladay was widely known in Richmond and throughout Virginia as an attractive and highly cultured man, educated in the best schools of Virginia and Europe, with a well developed taste in English literature and a wide and exact knowledge of the classics. His inclination was rather to literary pursuits than to the law, which profession he abandoned to accept a professorship in a Florida institution, subsequently becoming president of the Agricultural College of North Carolina.

Colonel Archer Anderson, of this city, said of him yesterday: "Many warm friends will have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Alexander Q. Holladay. The son of a distinguished lawyer, Hon. A. R. Holladay, who became the first commissioner of Internal Improvements in Virginia, and subsequently a member of Congress, he received a liberal education at the university of his native State, completed by a course of study in Europe."

"His bright mind, his brilliant literary culture, the sweetness of his nature, and the charm of his manner promised success in the career of the bar, upon which he had entered in 1861. But the outbreak of the war put an end to such pursuits. He went into the field and became a lieutenant of artillery. Imperishable by the results of the war, he turned with enthusiasm to the business of teaching in the college which he had entered in 1861. This was a term in the Senate of Virginia and four years' service as assistant postmaster of Richmond, was his life work. Wherever he went he won the affectionate regard of all associated with him. This was a great self-worth to have been the chosen friend of such men as Hamden Chamberlayne, Bishop Dudley and Professor Price."

Major Robert W. Hunter added this tribute: "The death of Colonel Alexander Q. Holladay has brought sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends, not only in Richmond, where he passed so many years of his life, but in the other communities where he temporarily resided."

"He was one of the most attractive and cultured gentlemen of his day, highly educated in the best schools of Virginia and Europe, with exquisite taste in the best English literature; a wide and exact knowledge of the ancient classics and those of our own tongue, and with the flavor of the old renaissance in his mind. His manner and conversation; he was an ornament to society and a special favorite among his old friends and contemporaries."

"His inclination was rather for literary pursuits than the law, which profession he abandoned to accept a professorship in a college in Florida, and subsequently the presidency of the Agricultural College of North Carolina."

"His appointment as assistant postmaster of this city came about in this way: When he was married to Mrs. Fredericksburg, while on his way to accept an invitation extended to him by the city authorities of Richmond. President Hayes was so much impressed by his manner and conversation that he personally requested Mr. Porter, who was then acting as postmaster, to tender the office of assistant to Mr. Holladay, which the latter accepted and held for several years."

"About two years ago a partial paralysis incapacitated him for active exertion, but he retained to the last his love for his books, and his friends will find in his collection a smile and delightful companionship."

OBITUARY

John W. Clarke.

John W. Clarke, one of the oldest and best known residents of Henrico county, died at his residence, Marion Hill, near this city, yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Clarke was born in Henrico county, and spent his early years in that county. He was a member of the Confederate army, with which he served throughout the war. He early became a Christian, having been a member of Four Mile Creek Church, the church of his ancestors, when a youth. Mr. Clarke was the son of John W. Clarke, an officer in the army of 1812, and the brother of Augustus B. Clarke, Major Charles Hammett Clarke and Jesse B. Clarke, all of whom preceded him in death.

His wife, formerly Miss Mildred Childrey, died several years ago. Mr. Clarke is survived by two sons, John W. Clarke, Jr., and John W. Clarke, Jr., both of whom are in the military service. He is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Mary Clarke, of Danville. Funeral services will be held from the late residence to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The funeral will take place in the old cemetery near Laurel Hill Church.

TARIFF ON COTTON

Southern Manufacturers Claim Northern Ones Not Playing Fair.

ATLANTA, GA., March 14.—A meeting of far-reaching importance to the cotton mill industry of the South is that of the representatives of the various textile associations of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, to be held in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week, at which tariff revision in reference to its effect on the cotton manufacturers is to be considered. Local cotton factors announce that while they have no definite plans as to changes proposed in the tariff affecting this industry, it was considered advisable to call a meeting of the Southern interests with a view of considering possible action to be taken by the committee to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, if it was found expedient after a full discussion of the matter.

It was said that New England mills, seeking to have the tariff on this grade of goods increased and at the same time favor a reduction on coarser cotton goods which are manufactured principally by Southern mills. This was given to-day by a prominent manufacturer as one of the topics for the meeting Tuesday. He said that a higher tariff on the finer cotton goods would give to the New England mills a monopoly, whereas a reduction in the present tariff on coarser cotton goods would force the Southern mills to compete with foreign countries which have the advantage of cheaper machinery and cheaper labor.

A reduction in the output of Southern yarn mills may be proposed at this time, it was said, and it was expected that the meeting will discuss the advisability of asking the American Textile Association and the National Manufacturers Association to adopt a uniform sales contract. Plans also will be discussed whereby the Southern product may be sold direct to the purchaser, eliminating the broker.

DEATHS

CLARKE.—Died at his residence, Marion Hill, near this city, Sunday, 14th instant, at 8:30 A. M. JOHN W. CLARKE, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Services will be at his late residence on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 1 P. M. and burial at the old cemetery near Laurel Hill Church.

WOOD.—Died at his residence, 837 China Street, March 14, at 1:30 A. M. HENRY WOOD, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Funeral from Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal Church THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, March 15, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 60c

MARRIED WOMEN

Every woman covets a shapely figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the Mother's Figure before baby comes, as this liniment prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend makes the danger of child-birth less, and carries her safely through this critical period. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this remedy. Sold by druggists at 50c per bottle. Book mailed free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Every woman covets a shapely figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the Mother's Figure before baby comes, as this liniment prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend makes the danger of child-birth less, and carries her safely through this critical period. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this remedy. Sold by druggists at 50c per bottle. Book mailed free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Every woman covets a shapely figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the Mother's Figure before baby comes, as this liniment prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend makes the danger of child-birth less, and carries her safely through this critical period. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this remedy. Sold by druggists at